



Daily photo by DAVID OLIVER

ST. LEONARD Parents Association President Robert Beale yesterday described a segregated Montreal as a future result of Bill 62.

Beale speech:

Segregation in Bill 62?

by PETER THOMPSON

St. Leonard's leading English spokesman warns that Bill 62 will promote segregation in Quebec.

In a speech yesterday at the Union, Robert Beale, President of the St. Leonard Parents Association, feared that with the implementation of the unified school board clause in Bill 62, the school boards will become either all French or all English, depending on the district.

"The French will be outvoted in predominantly English districts," he noted, "and the English will be outvoted in French areas."

"The result," Mr. Beale predicted, "will be the movement of English and French into linguistic ghettos. This is not bilingualism or biculturalism."

"The people of Canada are uncertain about what the provincial and federal governments are doing," Mr. Beale continued. "The gap between the legislators and the public is growing."

To try and close the gap, Mr. Beale promoted the Canadian Union of Rights and Equality, a recently formed non-political organization to inform the government of the plights and opinions of minorities in Canada.

"Industries have lobbies in parliament to influence voting and protect their interests," he declared, "and the public needs a similar organization."

"We are in danger of losing Canada through separation," he added. "The people of Canada must unify into a solid front to combat separatism."

"Canada would be nothing without Quebec," Mr. Beale concluded.

Quebec seeks Meyer to probe Loyola crisis

Perry Meyer, professor of Law at McGill, has been asked to conduct the Quebec Government's probe into the crisis at Loyola, informed sources revealed yesterday.

Deputy Minister of Education Yves Martin apparently sought the law professor to form the one-man commission last night. Professor Meyer delayed his decision until this morning, but he indicated to M. Martin that he would almost certainly accept.

Professor Meyer, 41, was chairman of the Senate Committee on Student Discipline that investigated the John Fekete

"Boll Weevils" dispute in the winter of 1967.

Although Professor Meyer was referred to as a "hatchet-man" and his court labelled a "Star Chamber" by Fekete's lawyer, Claude-Armand Sheppard, 31 stu-

Soc reverses stand, asks students return

by GEORGE BEILER
Senior Staff Report

The Sociology faculty, which on Monday dissolved the department's joint student-faculty caucus, suggested yesterday that the body be reconvened.

But David Abbey, Chairman of the Sociology Students' Union, said students would not decide whether to participate in the body until a general meeting Friday.

In a letter to Abbey, David Solomon, Chairman of Sociology, presented the proposal on behalf of "some members of staff."

He repeated faculty grievances over the slow pace of business in the department, but suggested that caucus be reconvened to search for a form of departmental government suitable to all parties.

The letter also said that some staff members were still "very much committed to the idea of maximizing student participation and power" in the department.

But Abbey appeared less than satisfied with the faculty's suggestion.

"They think they have the right to withdraw unilaterally," he said, "but they certainly don't have the right to call us back unilaterally."

He invited Sociology students to a mass meeting between 1 and

3 pm on Friday.

The dissolution of the caucus was apparently triggered by a dispute over hiring new staff members.

In a closed meeting on Sunday, the staff hired a new assistant professor whose candidature had been opposed by student members of caucus and whose name had been dropped from consideration by the joint body.

The focal point of the controversy is the department's consensus system, which both sides say is unworkable.

Under the system, an equal number of professors and students make department decisions without taking a formal vote.

Some professors want to replace the system with a voting process, but in this, students would have less than equal representation.



PERRY MEYER
"Acceptable"

dents were given only token suspended sentences by the Committee as punishment for their participation in a sit-in in Principal H. Rocke Robertson's office.

Michel Flores, a prominent member of the Loyola Student

(Continued on page 2)

Church meeting postpones replacements for Jesuits

by EVELYN SCHUSHEIM

More than 450 Loyola faculty members and students assembled yesterday at the Rosedale United Church to continue the protest against the non-renewal of contracts of 31 Loyola professors.

The students passed a motion of non-confidence in the Loyola administration. They also considered nominating two men to replace Father Patrick Malone S.J., President of Loyola, and Father Jack O'Brien, S.J., Acting Academic Vice-President of the college.

However, students decided to postpone the nominations until classes resume and the whole student body can vote on the issue.

There were some notable speakers at the meeting. One was Dr. S.A. Santhanam, who labelled the calling of the police Monday night "an irresponsible responsibility."

"The school put the community's children in danger," he charged. "If one person had

acted irrationally, the police would have been provoked to violence, and you know how provokable they are lately."

"Even I did not expect them to go so low," he continued. "The administration brought the police here not because they are afraid of anything you could do or say, but because they are guilty."

Professor Santhanam urged the students to exercise patience for the next few weeks, and to prepare briefs for the upcoming inquiry of the Department of Education. He expressed the hope that the students' actions would prove that the most responsible group at Loyola is the students, not the administration.

There will be a mandatory meeting of all the Daily news staff - reporters and layout editors - at 1 pm Friday in the Daily office.

In addition, anybody who wishes to join the staff should come to the office at 1:45 pm Friday.

Wanted more office space

Martlet cancelled by PGSS

Publication of the McGill Martlet, the bi-weekly newspaper of the Postgraduate Students' Society, was suspended indefinitely at a PGSS Council Monday night.

The action came on a sub-amendment to a motion which would have given the Martlet more office space.

Discussion on the motion quickly turned into an attack on the paper's editorial policy, led by the PGSS Executive, which led to passage of the suspension on a close vote.

Following the vote, Martlet editor Iain Findleton charged that the action had been taken for "purely personal reasons" arising from a conflict between the Martlet staff and the PGSS Executive.

This sentiment was reflected by Melvyn Niederhoffer, the paper's managing editor, and Richard Hart, the associate editor.

Council members who voted in favor of suspending the Martlet charged the paper with "editorial irresponsibility" and with attempts to "tear apart" the PGSS.

Chemistry representative John Vinokur cited an article which urged students to stay away from a PGSS party, because of an alleged shortage of food and beverages.

The shortage did not materialize, but the admission price was raised.

He also mentioned a notice carried over an article by PGSS President Roger Morin, describing the contents as "mostly garbage", and "idiocies".

(Continued on page 3)

Letters...

(Continued from page 4)

demands that International Students Association had put forward).

While holding that the decision of the Students' Executive Council in cancelling the room for the M.I.S.A. is arbitrary and unjust, we hope that the Students' Executive Council will decide to honour the right of Iranian Students Association to continue to hold its meetings and carry on other national activities in the Students' Centre.

Shahriar Bakhshi
(President of Iranian Students' Association)

Quebec...

(Continued from page 1)

Movement, indicated last night that Professor Meyer is an acceptable choice for the Loyola students, but he warned that any probe cannot be concerned solely with methods for restoring order to the campus.

"Professor Meyer will also have to consider such plans as the federation of Sir George Williams University and Loyola," said Flores.

Flores added that it is surprising that only one man will conduct the investigation. "Professor Meyer will have a tremendous amount of work to do," he claimed.

The Quebec Government will ask the commissioner to report in several weeks on his findings. The only guidelines for the report are to attempt "to contribute towards the re-establishment of the climate necessary for the normal pursuit of the activities of the College."

Paul Lutfy, a former member of the Loyola Students Association Executive, said last night that the students will call off most protests of the College administration until the commissioner has reported. "We have boxed ourselves into a corner," he admitted.

Professor Meyer received his BA in 1949 followed by his BCL in 1952, both at McGill.

After a year's post graduate study at the University of Grenoble, France, Professor Meyer returned to Montreal and practiced law with his father in the firm of Meyervitch, Levy, Meyer, and Goldstein.

Professor Meyer has written articles and book reviews for various publications, and was editor for the Quebec and Canadian Bankruptcy reports.

McGill Delta Upsilon Memorial Scholarship

This Scholarship of \$2,000 for graduate study at McGill University or elsewhere was founded by the McGill Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity in memory of the members of that Chapter who gave their lives in the Boer War, the Great War of 1914-18, and the Second World War of 1939-45. The Scholarship is open to graduates of the University in all faculties. The award is made by the University Scholarships Committee that will consider:

- (a) the general scholarship of the candidate;
- (b) his need of financial assistance for further study;
- (c) the general usefulness to the community of the special branch of study he proposes to follow;
- (d) the likelihood that the candidate will reflect credit on the University.

There are no application forms. Application should be made by letter to the Registrar before Feb. 2 giving details of qualifications, intended general course of study during tenure of scholarship, future plans, need of financial assistance, and the names of two faculty members to whom the Selection Committee may refer for recommendations.

Chester Macnaghten Prizes for Creative Writing

Two Prizes, one of \$75 and the other of \$40, are offered annually in a competition for the best piece of creative writing in English Submitted by an undergraduate student of the University. The work may be in prose or verse and may be fiction, drama or essay. The material should be carefully selected and properly presented. The judges will not read untidy manuscripts or newspaper clippings.

Compositions that have appeared in print are not ineligible provided that they have been published since 1st March, 1969. Entries that win prizes or honourable mention will be retained by the University and filed in the McLennan Library.

No candidate may submit more than two entries.

The competition is restricted to those students who have not previously won the First Prize.

The judges are appointed by the University Scholarships Committee which also decides all questions concerning eligibility.

Compositions must be typed or printed and must reach the Registrar on or before the 2nd March, 1970.

ASUS BY ELECTION

Nominations for President of the ASUS close Thursday, January 15, 1970 at 4 P.M. Nominations must be signed by 50 members of the ASUS, countersigned by the candidate, all according to ASUS procedure, and handed into the Union switchboard by 4 pm.



GET HIGH!

in a Cessna

McGill Flying Club

Meeting TODAY 1 p.m.
Union 123-124

McGILL PLACEMENT SERVICE

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT REGISTRATION

- Mondays:** First year men students. First and second year women students.
Tuesdays: Second year men
Wednesdays: No interviews
Thursdays: Third year men. Third and fourth year women or higher
Fridays: Fourth year men or higher

WOMEN can make appointments each Wednesday at 9:00 A.M., commencing January 21 for the following week. The first 40 women only will receive appointments for that week.

MEN IN FIRST OR SECOND YEAR can make appointments each Tuesday at 9:00 A.M., commencing January 20 for the following week. **MEN IN THIRD OR FOURTH YEAR** can make appointments each Thursday at 9:00 A.M., commencing January 22 for the following week. The first 20 students in each year will receive appointments for that week.

Placement of students will not be on a first-come, first-served basis but will be based on qualification. It must be understood that at this time of the year there are very few jobs available. Appointments made later on in the term will be as productive as those made early. The Placement Service requests that no-one arrive before 9:00 A.M.

today

PLAYERS: Meeting of all members to discuss future of Players Club. Union theatre, 1 pm.

MEN'S JUDO: As usual.

LIBERAL STUDENTS: Gen'l meeting, discussion of Quebec Leadership. Convention B23, 1 pm.

WOMEN'S JUDO: Instruction for all members. T-shirts still available. BFW room, 7:30 pm sharp.

RED & WHITE REVUE '70:

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$2.00; maximum 20 words. 10¢ per extra word.

FOR SALE

RACCOON COATS, USED, FOR MEN AND WOMEN. \$20. and up. 152 Prince Arthur East.

1 PR. WOODEN SKIS, cable binding. Suitable for beginner. Used infrequently for the past 2 years. Poles included. \$25 or best offer. Contact Jacob Goldenberger at 342-9427 after 6 pm.

FUN FURS - Direct from factory to you at wholesale prices. Rabbit, muskrat, raccoon, opossum. Call 849-7864.

MR. TYPEWRITER HAS MOVED and urgently needs more space. Must liquidate 100 machines, fully guaranteed electors, manuals - \$25.00 and over. Student discounts. Repairs and rentals. 4910 Sherbrooke West (near Victoria) 487-5551.

BASS GUITAR - \$50.00 CASH! Also professional Roberts tape recorder. Excellent condition. \$250.00 cash. Phone Paul - 288-8090.

1961 COMET excellent running order. Body and paint in good condition. \$200 or best offer. Call 748-9238 after 6:00 pm.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. Beds, mattresses, sofas, chests of drawers, tables, chairs. Cheap. \$5-10. A big refrigerator. \$35. Phone 277-0500.

1 PR. SKIS, 190 cm release cable binding. good condition. \$20.00. Also ski boots size 10, excellent condition. \$30.00. Peel location. Contact 392-5131 days: 843-6456 evenings.

FOUND

A SET of Microbiology 200 notes in Gymnasium Dec. 19. Call Israel 733-8322.

HOUSING

DESPERATELY LOOKING for 2 room apt. with large kitchen \$60 or less in McGill area. Contact Jonathan and Ann. Union B47 Ext. 43

GIRL TO SHARE or subject downtown apartment. Own bedroom semi-furnished \$77.50 monthly. Call Karen 935-2527. After 6:00 P.M.

LORNE AND ST. FAMILIE, Apts. and rooms: kitchen facilities, furnished, heated and hot water 484-4274.

4 HARPUR STUDENTS desire either one 2 bedroom, or two 1 bedroom apt. inexpensive, near McGill for Jan. 23-26. Call Barry 607-798-3828. Collect!

ONE OR TWO people to share 4 1/2 apartment with one other until May 1st right next to McGill. 845-8750.

RESIDENT SITTER-FREE room and board in exchange for babysitting and light household duties. Cote St. Luc. Call - 482-4354.

MCGILL GRADUATES' COOPERATIVE RESIDENCE has vacancies (double rooms) \$70 monthly. Includes six dinners weekly and graduates welcome. Adjacent to campus. 3609 University. 844-6802. Sense of humor required.

HELP - Are there any females, with or without apartment, looking for a room-mate? Call Geraldine 288-7641 evenings: 392-3048.

LOST

LOST: CAROL BOWER in vicinity of 51st Avenue, Lachine. If found, please return to 377 Thorncrest. (I love you Leibchen.)

LOST: SAMOYED, white furry dog. Tennessee tag. Owner at 44 Ann street. Westmount Tel: 933-6375.

MISCELLANEOUS

SINCERE ZEN DISCUSSION AND PRACTICE. Zen Buddhism is discussed in relation to living, as humanely and as freely as possible. And Zen practice is open to those who would like to learn more of Buddhism in an accessible form. 931-7819.

This year's production. No tickets on sale at Box Office 9-5 pm.

FLYING CLUB: Organizational and information meeting. Union 123-124, 1 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Executive meeting: members welcome. Union 123-124, 5 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN MOVEMENT (ANTI-IMPERIALIST): Nets (Redes), Mexican film in Spanish. Union 123-124, 8:30 pm.

PLUMBERS' BALL COMMITTEE: Sale of tickets meeting. Rm 630, McConnell Engineering Bldg., 1 pm.

HISTORY 001: Professor John Hellman. "History and Sociology". Leacock 15, 7 pm.

GET TOGETHER NUMBER 3, 3615 University - Sat. 17 8:30. Females free. Males \$1.00. Come have a ball.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN instruction. 32 hours audio-lingual. Instruction complete \$38.00. Hansa Language Centre 843-5115.

SKI-AMI SKI 1/2 PRICE at Sutton, Jay, Oxford, Glen, Ayers, Sun Valley and 25 other mountains. Call Mike at 737-2711.

FREE ROOM AND BOARD for light evening rental services. Private bathroom. T.V., telephone. 10 minutes from McGill. Call Ken. 937-8800. 935-0389.

ATTENTION NILS Brunson: Please contact Paul Tacchi. Call 845-0744 any time after six P.M.

M.O.C. FIRST SKI TRIP! This coming Sunday at Mt. Echo. Tickets on sale at Union Box office until Fri. 1 P.M. \$6.25 (members) includes transportation, lift ticket and lesson. Bus leaves Roddick Gates at 7:30.

2 MATURE, SERIOUS SKIERS (male or female) to share expenses. Eastern Township Ski Lodge. Don. 467-3382 Loc. 323. Evenings - 467-5501.

LONDON - \$199 return. May 15 - Sept. 4 1970. For information call 392-3007.

RAP SESSIONS are one way to break down the large impersonal campus. Possibility for you? Then give an ENCOUNTER group a try. Phone the Pastoral Counselling Centre. 392-5890 for more information.

GET HIGH in a Cessna. Join the McGill Flying Club. Lowest rates in Montreal. Private and Commercial courses. DOT-approved ground school. Meeting Wednesday January 14 at 1 pm. Union 123-124. For information 849-9803.

FOR LESS THAN \$600 you can get your private pilot licence with the McGill Flying Club. Come to our open meeting Wednesday, January 14 at 1 pm. Union 123-124. For information phone 849-9803.

SEEN A RED DESIGNED WALLET - PLEASE phone 366-0077 or send papers (money not so important) to 1008 30th Avenue, La Salle.

NILS, NILS, MY LOVE, at last you have opened your heart to me. Do not fear I'm impregnable. Your peasant admirer, Guppy.

MALES - Earn \$2.00 hourly working Thursdays or Fridays 12-5 pm. Apply 2nd floor - 1009 Sherbrooke West.

IDENTIFICATION in tan billfold lost in Union Saturday night needed for reissue to gain landed immigrant status. Please. Please leave at Union Switchboard.

VOLUNTEERS: For boy's groups near St. Laurent Blvd. Leaders are needed to help out on Monday or Thursday evenings or Friday afternoon. Contact John 844-4621 or Ron Coughlin 844-0409.

RIDES

CARS FOR DELIVERY to Western Canada U.S.A., Maritimes, and Toronto. Western Drive Away. 932-6151. Gas allowance 12¢. St. Marc. Suite 1204.

CARS AVAILABLE - Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Maritimes, Miami Florida. Free of charge. Current Driver's licence necessary. 21 years or over. Call anytime 937-2816. Montreal Drive-Away Service Ltd. 4018 St. Catherine W., Westmount.

WANTED ride to Boston - any weekend - leaving Friday - return Sunday. Will share expenses. Call 845-5843.

TUTORING

WILL PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN FRENCH conversation or grammar. Individuals or small groups at similar levels. 271-3401. leave name, number.

TYFING

TYFING SERVICE done at home. Fast and accurate service. moderate rates. Call Mrs. Mendelsohn 488-0245.

TYFING SERVICES available at 50 cents a page or barter. Call 481-1587.

WANTED

KEYPUNCHERS WANTED. Earn good wages doing keypunch work in your spare time. All you need to know is how to type: we will teach you and provide equipment. Apply 2nd floor 1009 Sherbrooke St. West.

WILLING TO PAY anyone who could help me build a strobe light. Skippy at 935-6498 or 842-6562.

Overcrowding problem on Senate agenda today

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

Solutions to the problem of overcrowding on McGill's Montreal campus will be the main topic of discussion when Senate meets this afternoon in the Council room of the Leacock Building.

The basis for discussion will be the report by the University Admissions Committee

Three alternatives will be proposed:

- expanding the Faculty of Agriculture,

- selling a portion of the property to the government for use as a provincial CEGEP, or

- using the excess space for a CEGEP run by McGill.

Senate will also be asked to consider the possibility of opening a CEGEP in the West Island area.

The overcrowding problem has become so severe that Senate was forced during its meeting of Dec. 17 to bar any graduates from the French-language CEGEPs and transfer students from other universities from the first year of McGill's new three-year university program.

Previously the Admissions Committee had come out in favour of offering a Special Programme for next year specifically to accommodate the French-speaking CEGEP graduates.

Only one student Senator, Peter Chinloy, voted against the Senate action. Chinloy criticized Senate for readopting a quota system and predicted that such a policy won't solve the problem of overcrowding.



PETER CHINLOY
"Quota system"

on the feasibility of McGill operating its own CEGEPs. The report includes a discussion on the possible uses of Macdonald College, which will be operating below full capacity once the Faculty of Education is transferred to the downtown campus next year.

Paper in trouble

Ryerson Board may sue

TORONTO (CUP) — The chairman of the Board of Governors at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute has threatened to launch a libel action against the student union here, following the publication of a satirical article in the January 9th edition of the student newspaper, the Eyeopener.

To drive home its displeasure, the Ryerson administration also threatened to drive away the paper's advertisers and refuse to collect student fees on behalf of the student union.

The story which drew the storm of indignation was entitled "Chairman Bill on sodsmanism," and was credited to Bill Kelly, Chairman of the Ryerson Board.

The story linked Kelly's participation in a sod-turning ceremony with possible political advantages he might gain as a result of his participation.

The day after the issue appeared on campus, Eyeopener editors received a letter from Kelly's lawyers informing them of possible legal action and demanding that all available copies of the issue be turned over to the board's secretary. The Eyeopener staff refused to comply.

Later the same day Student Council President Barry Hales met with Acting Administration President Tony Wilkinson and

Board member David Crombie. The two administrators were "obviously disturbed," Hales said.

The two outlined possible administration actions over the article: a suit against the student union for any libellous articles in the January 9th publication, simultaneous charges for any violation of the Obscenity Act found in the same issue, a campaign to persuade advertisers to withdraw their support, and, finally, refusal to collect student union fees.

The campaign to cut off Eyeopener advertising would cut off all external aid to the paper. Refusal to collect fees would mean the financial collapse of the student union.

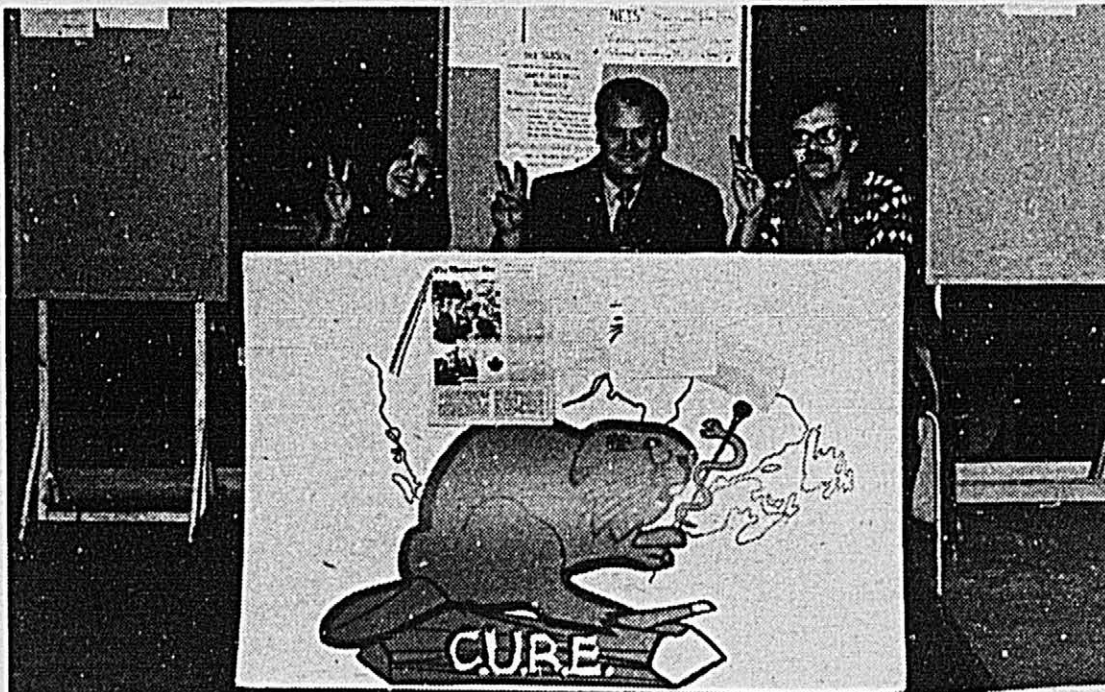
Refusal to collect student fees

has been attempted on only two other Canadian campuses.

The University of Saskatchewan board announced December 31, 1968 that they would not collect Regina campus student union fees unless the local student council censored the student newspaper, the Carillon.

The move by the U of S board failed in the face of prolonged resistance by the entire Regina student body.

The University of Guelph administration announced in November 1969 that it would not collect student union fees this semester if less than 50 percent of registering students opt for membership in a voluntary union. The Guelph announcement followed defeat of a student referendum calling for a compulsory check-off of fees.



Daily photo by DAVID OLIVER

CANADIAN UNION of Rights and Equality peddles wares at the Union in an attempt to gain recognition and membership.

Yawn!

Blitz to run for ASUS pres.

Apathy on campus demonstrated itself again yesterday when only one person presented himself as a candidate for the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society presidency.

The applicant Dave Blitz, BA4, is a former president of the Liberal Club and is presently a member of the governing board of the Arts and Science faculty.

Phillip Weinberger, acting President of ASUS, has extended the deadline for nominations 48 hours until tomorrow at 4 pm in the hope that other contenders may file their nomination papers.

The need for the by-election arose when Joseph Caron, elected President last May, resigned. Caron claimed that the ASUS was undemocratic and that student representatives could do little to effect any change in society.

Although the term expires in July, Blitz, if elected, believes that a lot could be done in a short time with the proper leadership.

The date for the by-election should be announced shortly by Weinberger. The Chief Returning Officer, William Povitz resigned in December.

Councillors to be deflowered

Tonight will mark the initiation of several political virgins, as Students' Council meets for the first time since the Christmas break and the Council elections.

"I don't know how the new representatives will react to university politics," commented David Young, Internal Vice-President of the Students' Society. "It's ridiculous to speculate at this time."

Whatever the experience or lack of experience the new councillors may have, they face a busy evening, as discussion on a motion calling for the closing of the Union to non-students after 8 pm is on the agenda, as is a motion of official support for students and faculty of Loyola College.

"We don't expect a lot of discussion on the Union closing," noted David Young. "Due to considerable debate on this issue last term, we expect the motion to be approved."

ed, even if it is somewhat modified."

According to the Vice-President, the critical issues the new council face will be

by LINDA FELDMAN
Senior Staff Reporter

finances, constitutional reform, student housing, and community involvement.

"At the present time, demands by student organizations constitute six-fifths of the bud-

get" claimed Mr. Young. "The Constitution must recognize that the Students' Society cannot be in all spheres of activities."

"A federal type of system is necessary," he stated. "Political decentralization must be recognized in the constitution, not just in informal hassles."

The beginning of construction of a student co-op, and active engagement in community projects are two issues the Vice-President intends to press.

John Bandiera, representative for Arts and Science, also plans to introduce an all-inclusive motion for order at Council meetings, which have degenerated to marketplace gatherings in the past.

Evaluating the problems and priorities which lie ahead, Young concluded, "Council must face up this term to reality or face disillusionment."

Martlet...

(Continued from page 1)

Relations between the Martlet staff and the PGSS Executive had been tense for some time. The paper had long accused PGSS Internal Vice-President Al Wong of unfairly denying it office space.

In November, the Martlet published an editorial accusing Wong of constitutional irregularities, and urging him to resign.

The Martlet will remain suspended for about a month, when the question will be put before an open meeting, which was already scheduled to discuss constitutional changes.

At that meeting, the PGSS membership will be given the chance to decide whether to resume publication of the paper, and under what management.

Errata

In the Dec. 12 issue of the Daily, it was reported that Stanley Burke was brought in by the Political Science Association to speak on Biafra. Actually, he was brought in by the Political Science Department.

In yesterday's Daily was erroneously reported that the Iranian Students' Association held a meeting in the Union last night after the original meeting was cancelled. Actually, it was an informal group that had no connection with the Iranian Students' Association that met.



DAVE YOUNG
"Face reality"

LETTERS

Debating Union Tackles Tiger

Sir,

To put a stamp of permanence on the apologies rendered on that ill-fated afternoon, we have decided to write this letter.

Had our mistake in fact consisted of "the essence of irresponsible abuse" it would indeed have been inexcusable and we would stand justly condemned under your invective. Our error was not as gross as all that, though, consisting of naiveté rather than malice.

Your subject seems particularly susceptible to the kind of

misrepresentation you complain about. Some uncharitable minds might go so far as to see it as a third partner in "the marriage of pseudo-controversy and anti-intellectualism". In any case your own publishers were not particularly sympathetic to your cause when they printed the book-jacket. Such phrases as, "Why men court men?" are somewhat ambiguous enticements to the intellectual perusal of your work.

You have certainly touched off something, somewhere; and, in the aftermath, become an unwilling conscript in the battle between the sexes. People have heard about you, not for your thesis, but for the role it has been given to play in that age-old war. When we billed you as we did, we expected the audience to identify you as the man within the controversy and come to hear you vindicate yourself and present your real position. Our advertisement was calculated to sum-up public knowledge of your position as succinctly as possible and was designed in its very audacity to show the absurdity of that assessment. The vociferous minority had some previous acquaintance with your book as shown by their "position paper". They would have come anyway, although we did add fuel to the fire.

For that we apologize most sincerely. Had we foreseen that "jeu de théâtre" we would have done otherwise; but we could not conceive of freedom of speech and the quest of knowledge being so utterly confounded within the university. The memory of it fills us with sincerest regret and profoundest disillusionment.

John Van Dorp, President

SC Prejudiced in room allocations

Sir,

The Iranian Students Association had booked the Union Ballroom for the evening of Jan. 12, 1970, during which it had planned to show a movie and had publicly invited students to attend. When the students arrived at the Union, we were told by the building manager that the room had been cancelled.

We hold that this is an unjust and arbitrary decision of the Student Executive Council. The

Things fall apart

Monday, January 12, the faculty of the Department of Sociology chose unilaterally to expel students from the department's decision-making apparatus. Ostensibly, the straw that broke the camels' back was the refusal by students to agree to hiring a certain junior faculty candidate who had been recently interviewed. Faculty portrayed the situation as typical of a general state of affairs in which not enough decisions were being reached with the dispatch necessary for the department to function properly.

While no one will dispute the fact that there have been real difficulties in the way of student-faculty decision-making over the last year and a half, the record should be kept straight: it was the students who in the first term of this year pushed for procedural reform — testimony to their being equally aware of the pinch of indecision and the maxim that inaction serves only to further entrench the status quo.

However, it is not surprising that faculty could only agree — and agree repeatedly without acting — that such reforms were in order, because faculty is in fact interested in change when it does not threaten their own interests. And these crucial interests are to maintain control of departmental decision-making so that sociologists of critical or radical perspective are kept away from McGill. (See Nicolaus' article on page 5).

It was this controversy over hiring of faculty of critical perspective that precipitated the dissolution of caucus. And this on the first day of the second term, when students had no warning that this was in the wind.

Thus faculty attempted to force a condition of polarization on the students, despite the students' effort to

co-operate with the consensus system of decision-making, doomed to inefficiency from the start.

That polarization did not occur — students did not fly into a rage but remained instead in the meeting with faculty for an extra hour and a half — shows their good faith. They calmly demonstrated that faculty had acted in bad faith. The students spelled out the dissimilarity of student and faculty interests and the fact that faculty can cope with these differences only by initiating their power in the most naked and gross manner.

This action of expulsion by the sociology faculty is further testimony to the inevitable degeneration of a professed liberal position to overt repression when student interests are interpreted by the students themselves.

The fact that it did not take faculty more than 24 hours to reverse their original stance is tantamount to its admitting of the rashness of the earlier action.

And where do students go from here? They should begin by realizing that to trust faculty without reservation contradicts reality and represents a refusal to absorb the lessons of history.

Miyako Okubo
Tybie Trossman

MCGILL DAILY

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Les vacances de M. Trudeau

M. Trudeau est rentré de vacances. Comme celles de Monsieur Hulot, elles ont fait parler d'elles, car certains sont scandalisés à l'idée qu'un gouvernant puisse prendre ostensiblement quelques jours de détente à la montagne.

Pourtant la pratique du ski est éminemment profitable à un homme d'Etat. Il peut acquérir par ce sport ce mélange d'équilibre et d'audace nécessaire à sa fonction officielle.

L'art du dérapage contrôlé, de la prise de virage soudain, du freinage progressif sont particulièrement précieux.

Et que dire de la technique du slalom si utile en politique?

Savoir, par exemple, osciller avec maîtrise et grâce entre l'austérité et l'inflation, entre la Chine de Formose et celle de Pékin, entre les appareils militaires et les avions de ligne, entre Brigitte Bardot et les actrices québécoises, entre Israël et les Arabes, entre le Nigeria et... Mais là, il est trop tard, arrêtons-nous, le Biafra est déjà tombé!

Louis-Martin TARD

— Le Devoir, 13 Janvier.

LEAN AND HUNGRY

by George Kopp



the political supplement of the mcgill daily

wednesday, january 14, 1970 Vol. 1, no. 1

Together

Cuba's Isle of Pines - p. 3



Genesis

The political situation at McGill is nothing short of disgusting. Those who are supposed to care are nowhere to be found when an issue is raised and they aren't even trying to open up eyes to ideas that matter to them. Vegetation seems to be the order of the day and activism is a word which is spoken only with a sigh of nostalgia by a lot of people who should know better.

My reaction to the news that Biafra fell was mixed with shock and disgust. It was like crying in a corner. So the Russian pigs and the British pigs got their Nigerian cohorts to win back their oil wells for them. Nothing to do, not even very much to say.

The same holds for the situation in Quebec. I, and many others, know what the problems are, but what can be done in a practical sense? Our "concern" for those who suffer discrimination, both economical and psychological, is useless because we turn our backs every time.

There are many people who are ready to experiment, but don't know where to start. Even those who talk about getting involved in the French community have not as yet stopped talking English and are beginning to recognize that the primary problem consists of learning to live with themselves.

This is why we are printing articles on new ways of living and on new types of schooling, in this issue. There is no suggestion that these arrangements are what a revolution is all about. However, social change in the society is dependent on social change in the lifestyles of the individuals involved. If individuals and small groups aren't going to start to do something about making their lives more peaceful, then no organization is going to do it for them.

This paper is only one attempt by a limited number of individuals to get those ideas across. We welcome your help, your criticisms, and your suggestions.

Together is something that we are all going to have to learn.

Michael Prupas

Together

Editor.....Michael Prupas
Production.....Tom Sorell

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Paracollege

by chapin kaynor

The 3,500 students of St. Olaf College (Northfield, Minn.) are witnessing firsthand an exciting, but little publicized, experiment begun this year. It is called paracollege.

The paracollege, named Magnus College, will eventually have 500 students and 25 faculty (the same ratio as in the rest of St. Olaf). It is a "small experimental unit within St. Olaf College in which innovations in education and new patterns of both learning and teaching are tested."

Each student is assigned to a faculty tutor. The usual course structures and exams are eliminated. The student and his tutor devise a method

of study they believe will be most effective. To obtain a BA degree, the student must satisfy the following requirements:

- Participation in a freshman seminar including no more than 12 students in any one of a number of fields offered;
- Experience or course work in a creative art;
- Regular participation in tutorials for all four years;
- Leadership of a preceptorial during the senior year;
- Completion of the General Examination covering the fields of the humanities, the social sciences, the natural sciences, and symbolic forms and methods; whenever the

of study they believe will be most effective. To obtain a BA degree, the student must satisfy the following requirements:



Liberated students at free school.

Where is the school?

by victor dabby

Chaos. It's the first thing that hits as you walk in that old house on St. Mathieu. No matter where you look something is moving. The atmosphere alternates between controlled anarchy and a spontaneous communal happening. The first question asked by most first time visitors is "where is the school?". It's all around you in the hallway where a game of cops and robbers is in full swing, in the library where a skit is being performed, in the art room where a would be six year old artist is furiously throwing around paints. You finally realize that the primary school you went to was light years away from this.

The free school concept sounds radically new but it isn't. A.S. Neill's Summerhill school, the first free school, is forty old years old now and by any standards has succeeded. This somewhat incredible Englishman has singlehandedly overcome all the madman epithets thrown at him by virtually all educationalists. Freedom is what a free school is all about: freedom to work or not to work, to advance at one's own pace with the whole system being geared to individual progress rather than group work. The teacher's only role is that of a "resource person", someone who is there to help students with advice and materials when the students want it.

The Montréal Free School is only part of a growing number of free schools that are being set up all over North America and Europe. The one in Montréal is the only one in Québec and has been in existence for four months. The whole thing started when a group of parents got together and formed the school on a parent co-op basis - that is, the school was set up by the parents who backed it, with money and equipment and were supposed to help out in the maintenance work on a day to day basis. A large number of the parents are academics, the rest are either professionals or connected with the arts. Their upper middle class status is virtually predetermined by the \$500 annual tuition fee per child.

There are about twenty students ranging between the ages of 4 and 12. A typical day starts at around 9:30. Classes are never scheduled, they are put together at the last minute and are made known to the students through either word of mouth or on a board downstairs. The subjects are typical of any school i.e. history, geography, maths etc., the difference being in methods and direction. Work is done at the child's initiative and takes the form of creative tangible work. When one history class was doing Ancient Egypt they did scale models

of pyramids-recreating the whole atmosphere or Egyptian life with down to scale towns, canals etc.

There are other cases of student interaction which illustrate how students can help, teach and learn from each other. One particular case that I remember involved two six years olds who were in the process of learning the alphabet. One of was more proficient than the other and rather than letting me play the stereotype teacher's role to the other, took over the teaching process and went on to teach on his own on the amicable basis that only one child could have to another. Instances such as these eliminate the usual teacher's role and create an atmosphere where the children can relate more easily to the work that is being done.

Nevertheless the school has run into some hassles. There have been accusations that it is too chaotic and directionless. Splits within the parents' group have forced the school to restructure towards a formalised setup, set up class hours, more child discipline etc. This will take the school away from its first free-wheeling, anarchic days. However, the Free School will still be a far cry from the giant mindfuck we call our school system which we all had to go through and which we are still in.

Communism on Treasure Island : Cuba's Isle of Pines

by adam hochschild (reprinted from *Liberation*)

When Robert Louis Stevenson wrote *Treasure Island*, he used for a model a small island half the size of Delaware off the south coast of Cuba, the Isle of Pines. Once the refuge of Spanish pirate ships, the island is fertile and flat, except for a few small hills that jut up sharply, their sides cliffs and quarries of brilliant white marble. Before the Cuban Revolution, the Isle was a minor resort, with a few hotels and yacht basins popular with American tourists. Much of the land was held by a few big American owners; local peasants worked as their sharecroppers. The Americans' houses are still there, rambling bungalows with dark paneled walls, shady screened porches, and dusty bookshelves of faded popular novels of the 20's and 30's, but today the buildings are used as barracks and cafeterias for the participants in one of the most unusual experiments ever tried in North America.

The basic idea behind the experiment is familiar enough to any American college student who has read Marcuse, Erich Fromm, or the early Marx — but it is heresy in the U.S.S.R. or Eastern Europe. The Cubans take very seriously the element of early Marxian theory that says that men become "alienated" in the commercial process: if you sell your labor to the highest bidder you become dehumanized, a commodity, an IBM card. Your economic status infects your character: you treat yourself and others too much as objects instead of human beings. The only society where this alienation won't exist, the theory runs, is where people work not for the "material incentives" of money, but for the "moral incentive" of some higher motive. As long as higher wages is the main reason you work hard, try to get promoted, or take a new job, you are alienated. What makes this line of thinking so radical is that it implies that such alienation can exist under socialism as well as under capitalism: still further changes beyond socialism must be made before men can be "transformed" into less materialistic, more human, beings.

There is a kind of romantic, almost Utopian flavor about this vision totally absent in most countries that now call themselves socialist. They have made the Isle of Pines, in Castro's words, into a "giant social experiment" to see if an economy can be run without the wage incentive. The Isle it is hoped, will be a prototype of what the whole country will eventually become. I spent two weeks on the Isle of Pines recently to see how this experiment is turning out.

Before the Revolution, the Isle of Pines had about 10,000 people; today there are roughly 40,000. It has been officially rechristened the Isle of Youth, and most newcomers are "youth columnists" — men and women in their 20's who have signed up for two years on the island. Most plan to stay for good. Most now live and work on *granjas*, or large collective farms.

One of my first days on the Isle I stayed at a cattle farm, the Granja Sierra Maestra. Like about 30% of the people on the Isle (a figure slowly increasing), the young man or woman at Sierra Maestra lives under a very unusual system. Most importantly, everybody on the farm — from the appointed administrator down to the most junior cow-hand — gets paid the same base wage. (If you have children or aged relatives to support you get more.) This is supposed to assure that you will not want to be promoted for materialistic reasons. Nor should you think of your present work as just a way of earning money, because you get most basic necessities for free. You live in a barracks, and eat simple but adequate meals in an open-air communal dining hall, roof on pillars over a long marble table. Medical care and local telephone calls are free (as they also are in the rest of Cuba). You also get free cigarettes, haircuts, stationery and study materials, work clothes, sometimes dress shirts brought to the farm from a shirt factory on the Isle, and half a dozen trips a year back to Havana or wherever else in Cuba you come from. If you get married, you get free housing. Next on the list of things scheduled to become free are bus rides,

long distance phone calls, and movies (which are already free in a couple of theaters). Ultimately, it is hoped there will be no money in circulation on the Isle of Pines at all.

My first evening at the farm I talked for several hours to a dozen or so of the Sierra Maestra's workers. They sat on the floor and double-decker bunks of a long barracks with 96 beds, still wearing work clothes: straw hats, heavy boots, blue denim shirts and pants smelling of horse sweat. They averaged about 22 years old, with a fifth or sixth grade education. What they talked about most easily was the work at the farm itself. Visiting experts had come in to lecture them about why what they're doing is economically important. Even barely literate cowboys knew that Cuba was growing more cattle because it has good pasture land, that the population needs more milk, that meat and cheese can be sold abroad to buy machinery, and so on.

But I drew a complete blank when I asked what it meant to them to live in what their government has designated "The First Communist Region of the World." Dead silence. Finally the embarrassed local Young Communist leader, a man named Leopoldo, started prompting: "Come on fellows, you know: moral incentives, money being phased out..." A few started talking hesitantly, but it seemed clear they weren't at all used to talking about the subject.

I said it seemed too bad they didn't talk more about the experiment they were in. Leopoldo didn't agree: Fidel had already said everything there was to say on the subject, so why discuss it? Besides, "The people are at too low a cultural level to understand these problems — we must educate them first."

Then somebody else said no, you could begin discussing and criticizing even now, and anyway, some people at the farm were pretty well educated. Immediately the whole barracks erupted into a tremendous, shouting, fist-shaking argument with everybody in the group talking at once. I was totally forgotten. There seemed to be an equal number of people on both sides, and it was ten minutes before everything calmed down again. Nobody had had the slightest fear of attacking Leopoldo, the Young Communist official — even in the presence of a foreigner.

We talked on until after midnight. It is dif-

ficult to say if anyone in the group had been "transformed" by the unusual system they live under: for the most part they seemed simply as a group of healthy young people who believed in their work and worked pretty hard at it. But there was one significantly different thing about them, different even from what you find elsewhere in Cuba. An hour before the evening was over, I asked if they had anything they wanted to ask me about the United States. A barrage of questions began: Vietnam, the Kennedy assassinations, the embargo on Cuba, black power, Latin America, the peace movement. But, not once did anyone ask me if I had a car or a TV set or how much my clothes cost or what the new dances were. In the next two weeks I finished perhaps a dozen more talks with groups of youth columnists by leaving time for them to ask me about the U.S. Always the pattern was the same: never did anyone ask anything about material goods. There are few other places in the world where a visiting American would have that experience. As any traveler to Russia or Eastern Europe knows, there people are not only likely to ask you how much your clothes cost, but to try to buy them right off your back.

Two days later, I spent a day with another group of youth columnists, girls who belonged to a "special brigade." There are several such brigades on the island: they are elite groups, generally only one member is picked from all the applicants from a particular school or factory on the mainland. The brigadistas usually stay on the Isle for only about six months, but while there they work longer hours than the other youth columnists. These girls spend nine hours in the fields each day, with lunch brought out to them in trucks. Those with more than six years of schooling go back to the fields at night to work several more hours under floodlights; those with less go to night classes. (The big push in Cuba is to get everyone — adults too — past the sixth grade. You sometimes see a poster which shows a student asleep, with his books pushed aside, dreaming of ice-cream cones. The caption says, "Will this comrade ever get to the 6th grade?")

In the morning I planted coffee trees with 40 of the girls, who ranged in age from about 15 to 25. It was in an enormous field; overhead were the beautiful cloudscapes typical of this part of the Caribbean, where distant tropical thunderstorms always seem to circle the horizon even when it is clear above you. The girls were working amazingly hard, two groups racing to see which could be the first to get all the coffee seedlings unloaded from its tractor-drawn cart and spaced along the ground. They ran back and forth from the carts to the furrows, singing, brightly colored bandanas fluttering in the wind.

The greatest thing about the Isle of Pines experiment is that it is an experiment, an imaginative, ambitious, far out one, in a world where such visionary schemes are rare indeed — and practically never run by governments. The whole idea bewilders conventional observers, East and West. The only Soviet bloc person I saw on the Isle was a 40-year-old Bulgarian "youth leader" who was so baffled by everything that he mostly stayed in his hotel reading and drinking vodka. Back in Havana, I met a Western European diplomat, virtually the first man I saw in Cuba wearing a coat and tie. "These Cubans are crazy," he said shaking his head. "I hear that on the Isle of Pines they're trying to run a society without money. Imagine: without money. Impossible."

Nonetheless, the details that stick in my mind are not those of the experiment, but those of the physical frontier, the symbols of a land taking an enormous, heady leap into the twentieth century: empty tin cans and fruit jars used for makeshift drinking cups at granja cafeterias; the checkerboards with bottle caps for checkers; a new factory, its machinery stopped temporarily for repairs, echoing with the crowing of a cock that had wandered in from a nearby wooden farm cabin; the bright red, yellow and green tents with mosquito-net



Continued on page 4

No, we only have people

by rosemary wetherill

"Hello, may I please speak to the lady of the house?"

"I'm sorry, there is none here."

"Well, is there a man of the house?"

"No, we only have people."

This conversation with a telephone solicitor who called our co-op illustrates the basis of co-operative living. Not only have we no "lady of the house", there is no one with any superior status.

While some may be drawn to co-ops because they are inexpensive, we soon found mutual understanding to be a more important attraction. We all feel that we are mature enough to not need a "boss" to make our decisions for us.

We run the house by collective decisions arrived at in discussions where everyone has equal consideration, and minority wants are just as important as any majority consensus.

This attitude has not come easily. We moved in not at all sure how we would run the co-op, or whether we really wanted to live with people that we had never met before.

One of the decisions that we arrived at was that all the work would be shared equally.

Since there are eight of us, each person cooks one night a week, with a week off once every eight. Shopping is done by two people every week. We clean when the house needs it, except for the kitchen which gets a good cleaning once a week by the person who is on his week off from cooking.

One group of social theorists suggests that the problem of modern society is that social organization has become more important than the sense of community. Social goals in the Twentieth Century are designed to allow the reaching of ever higher rates of productivity.

It is more efficient to put people into high-rises than into houses; to have assembly lines instead of personal production. The atom bomb is the ultimate absurdity of mass production; now, we can make them in large numbers to kill masses of humanity who can't know which of their sins was so heinous to deserve such punishment.

Community is sacrificed to productivity. Huge metropolitan areas are intimidating not only to the country bumpkins, who want to "come to the big city and live", but also to people who were born in them and can't understand what it

is to feel that they, as individuals, have some influence on the way their city is run.

This is part of the economic logic of any big city, and co-ops can't change that kind of alienation. What they can do is provide an environment where we can strive to achieve stronger empathy for each other.

We have found that a co-op can mean even more than that; all the people that I am now living with are very important to me. We have gotten much closer than people who just run a house together to save money, or to have people around when nothing is happening. We are learning about a whole new kind of companionship. In a way, we are all able to understand each other very well, any personal problems that arise can be solved or discussed with everyone or with any one person. Just the idea that there are people around who can help makes everything seem better.

This takes a lot of work and we have not yet reached the goal of real understanding. But we have started discussing minor gripes and are finding that we really can act as a small community.

We are coming to realize that there is something the

matter with the espoused values of the more "stable" elements of society. Some of our parents are opposed to the idea because it is "immoral" for four men and four women to live together without a chaperone.

How paranoid must you be to see co-ops as a threat to a "basic tenet of society"? Some newspapers decide to run full-page stories about "what it's like", and print insinuations and half-truths, quoting people who don't know what they are talking about.

We are gradually becoming radicalized because we see so much denial of the good as-

pects of the way we are living. I was brought up with no understanding that there are other ethnic groups who are socialized differently; who have different moral standards, and different ideas about how they should live. My co-op has changed many of my attitudes because I am living with people who would not be considered "suitable" by my parents. These ideas of my parents are deteriorating in importance for me and the faster they do the happier I will be.

As "social revolutionaries" we realize that we will never be able to forget what we are learning about other people.

Paracollege

continued from page 2

student is ready

- Completion of the Comprehensive Examination, dealing with the student's major and including religion and non-western studies, during the last year;

- Completion and acceptance of a Senior Thesis followed by an oral examination on the thesis subject;

- Participation in the Senior Seminar on Critical Issues during the last semester.

The student is expected to take from three to five years to satisfy these rather stringent but novel requirements. He, with the help of his tutor, must decide how best to prepare for, and when to take

the examinations. Syllabi are provided for the exams and optional lectures, seminars, and discussion expand on them. Courses in the regular St. Olaf curriculum can be taken for credit or audited.

It already appears, that awed by what they are expected to accomplish, but competing with no one but themselves, the students in the paracollege are helping each other with startling effectiveness. They will eventually be housed together.

Much planning went into the paracollege. The planners combined the Oxbridge use of syllabi, tutors, a confidence in students as individuals, and a desire for educational excellence into a promising experiment.



continued from page 3

windows where construction workers live while they build schools and barracks during the day and build their homes by floodlight at night.

Prefabricated buildings, assembled with no machinery except cement mixers, literally are going up overnight. I saw one site where at 10 o'clock one morning there was nothing but a pile of construction materials at the end of a mile-long row of holes for telephone poles. The next afternoon the poles were up and the mile of wire strung, a dining hall for field workers was half erected, and workers were forming the walls by lifting 3-foot-square slabs of concrete into place by hand. A few days later, 500 people were eating there.

The present buildings on the Isle are used to capacity. There is one high-ceilinged former Army barracks that now houses a group of youth columnist volunteers: it is so crowded that the bunks are in three tiers and there is no room for lockers. People keep their belongings in cardboard cartons marked "Treasure Island Grapefruits" slung from the rafters: you lower your box with a rope when you need something. The men in that barracks feel lucky — when they first came to the Isle there weren't even tents, and they had to sleep on the ground.

Most of the youth columnists are from peasant families, members of the social class that has been most profoundly affected by the Cuban Revolution. Once I talked to a group of young men from the barracks with the boxes hung from the ceiling. There were 15, and all but one said his mother and father were illiterate before the Revolution. Three of them, using materials supplied by the government, had taught their own parents how to read and write.

All the granjas on the Isle have classes in the evening, and one of them seemed to me a particularly vivid symbol of this enormous transition. It was a sixth grade class in Spanish grammar, held at 9 p.m. There weren't enough classrooms, so the teacher had set up her blackboard at the end of the long dining-table, under a dim light bulb with mosquitos flitting around it. She was a lively Negro woman of 22, and she was teaching about syllables, and where you put the hyphen when you divide a word at the end of a line. "Give me a word with two syllables!" "Give me a word with three syllables!" One by one the students would come up and write their words — usually the names of plants or farm words — on the blackboard. They were a mixed group: youth columnists of 20, native Isle peasants of 45 or 50. All worked on the farm. On the road next to the building tractors rumbled past with their headlights on: farm machinery is scarce, and used round the clock. People who had come back late from the day's work were still eating dinner at the same table, and some brought their metal trays up near the blackboard. "Give me a word with four syllables!" said one of the peasants between mouthfuls of rice.

The fact of Cuba's frontierism is important in judging on the Isle of Pines experiment. In some ways it makes the job easier. It's clear why you should work hard: everyone knows that those empty fields (and on the Isle they are often virgin fields) have to be planted if they are to have more to eat next year. "In order to drink it, one must plant it," says one Cuban billboard promoting a coffee-planting campaign.

Under such conditions, the decisions to be made appear somewhat simpler. During my first few days on the Isle I asked innumerable questions about how decisions were made at the granjas, and how the leaders were chosen. People seemed rather uninterested in all this, and occasionally couldn't even remember whether they had elected some local Party official or whether he'd been appointed by someone else. After a while I began to understand that people did not regard these questions as being vitally important: they don't think of decisions to be made, but of work to be done. And the work ahead is clear — those fields have to be planted.

But in five or ten years the coffee trees will be planted, the streets will be paved, everyone will be past 6th grade. There will be a host of new material goods someone must decide how to distribute. At that time getting people to work without the material incentive of wages — though still an admirable goal — will be much harder. There will come a point when the almost euphoric sense of urgency Cuba has now will inevitably die away, and at that point the moral incentives that make people work must rest on something more solid. That solid base can only be, I think, a much greater direct popular participation in decision-making, from farm to national level — and the kind of press that helps everyone take part in the debates.

By their experiment with moral incentives the Cubans have taken an enormous step away from turning into the kind of passive, apathetic, consumption-oriented society both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are. By increasing genuine participatory democracy at all levels they could make that step lasting and secure.

In a way, what I saw on the Isle of Pines did not really affect me until I came back to the U.S. For the last several years I have had to attend two-week Army Reserve encampments every summer, and I had to go to one two days after coming home from Cuba. Listening to conservatism in the barracks I felt overwhelmed for the first time by what a truly astonishing number of euphemisms for money there are in the American language; and by how when people talked of why they picked their jobs it was almost always because "the bread was good" or there were "more coins in it." I had never heard that kind of talk in Cuba, though I had spent many days working in the fields with young people and talking to them in barracks long into the night. No one joins a volunteer "brigade" on the Isle of Pines because he wants money or comfort. For a long time I had meticulously asked a lot of questions to make sure these rigadistas were really volunteers: why had they "volunteered"? Who had recruited them? What would have happened if they had said no? And then it occurred to me that in a sense, everybody in Cuba is a volunteer. Staying in the country is a choice. If what you value most is money and a higher standard of living for yourself alone, you can leave for Florida.

Education Series
Part II
Ruling Class Sociology
by Martin Nicolaus

These remarks are not addressed to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. This man has agreed voluntarily to serve as a member of a government establishment which is presently fighting a war for survival on two fronts. Imperial wars such as the one against Vietnam are usually two-front wars — one against the foreign subject population, one against the domestic subject population. The Secretary of HEW is a military officer in the domestic front of the war against people. Experience in the Vietnam teach-ins has shown that dialogue between the subject population and its rulers is an exercise in repressive tolerance. It is, in Robert S. Lynd's words, dialogue between chickens and elephants. He holds some power over me — therefore, even if he is wrong in his arguments, he is right; even if I'm right, I'm wrong.

I do address myself to the Secretary's audience. There is some hope — even though the hour is very late — that among the members and the sympathizers of the sociological profession gathered here there will be some whose life is not so sold and compromised as to be out of their own control to change or amend it.

While the officers of this convention and the previous speaker were having a big meal in the hotel, I was across the street in a cafeteria having a hot dog and two cups of coffee. This may be why my perspective is different.

The ruling elite within your profession is in charge of what is called Health, Education, and Welfare. Those of you who listened passively to what the Secretary had to say presumably agreed that this definition — this description of what the man did — carried an accurate message. Yet among you are many, including the hard researchers, who do know better or should know better. The department of which the man is head is more accurately described as the agency which watches over the inequitable distribution of preventable disease, over the funding of domestic propaganda and indoctrination, and over the preservation of a cheap and docile reserve labor force to keep everybody else's wages down. He is Secretary of disease, propaganda, and scabbing.

This may be put too strongly for you — for you — but it all depends on where you look from where you stand. If you stand inside Sheraton Hotel these terms are offensive, but if you gentlemen and ladies would care to step across the street into Roxbury you might get a different perspective and a different vocabulary. If you will look at the social world through the eyes of those who are at the bottom of it, through the eyes of your subject population (and if you will endow those eyes with the same degree of clear-sightedness you profess to encourage among yourselves), then you will get a different conception of the social science to which you are devoted. That is to say that this assembly here tonight is a kind of lie. It is not a coming-together of those who study and know — or promote study and knowledge of — social reality. It is a conclave of high and low priests, scribes, intellectual valets, and their innocent victims, engaged in the mutual affirmation of a falsehood, in common consecration of a myth.

Sociology is not now and never has been any kind of objective seeking-out of social truth or reality. Historically, the profession is an outgrowth of Nineteenth Century European

traditionalism and conservatism wedded to Twentieth Century American corporation liberalism.

That is to say that the eyes of sociologists, with few but honorable (or honorable but few) exceptions, have been turned downward, and their palms upward. Eyes down, to study the activities of the lower classes, of the subject population — those activities which created problems for the smooth exercise of governmental hegemony. Since the class of rulers in this society identifies itself as the society itself — in the same way that Davis and Moore in their infamous 1945 propaganda article identified the society with those who run it — therefore the problems of the ruling class get defined as social problems. The profession has moved beyond the tearjerking stage today: "social problems" is no longer the preferred term; but the underlying perspective is the same. The things that are sociologically "interesting" are the things that are interesting to those who stand at the top of the mountain and feel the tremors of an earthquake.

Sociologists stand guard in the garrison and report to its masters on the movements of the occupied populace. The more adventurous sociologists don the disguise of the people and go out to mix with the peasants in the "field", returning with books and articles that break the protective secrecy in which a subjugated population wraps itself, and make it more accessible to manipulation and control.

The sociologist as a researcher in the employ of his employers is precisely a kind of spy. The proper exercise of the profession is all-too-often different from the proper exercise of espionage only in the relatively greater electronic sophistication of the latter's techniques.

"Sociologists stand guard in the garrison and report to its masters on the movements of the occupied populace. The more adventurous sociologists don the disguise of the people and go out to mix with the peasants in the 'field,' returning with books and articles that break the protective secrecy in which a subjugated population wraps itself, and make it more accessible to manipulation and control".

Is it an accident — to name only a few examples here — that industrial sociology arose in a context of rising "labor troubles", that political economy grew when elections became less predictable, or that the sociology of race relations is flourishing now?

As sociologists you owe your jobs to the union organizers who got beat up, to the voters who got fed up, to the black people who got shot up. Sociology has risen to its present prosperity and eminence on the blood and bones of the poor and oppressed; it owes its prestige in this society to its putative ability to give information and advice to the ruling class of this society about ways and means to keep the people down.

The professional eyes of the sociologist are on the down people, and the professional palm of the sociologist is stretched toward the up-people. It is no secret and no original discovery that the major and dominant sectors of sociology today are sold — computers, codes and questionnaires — to the people who have enough money to afford this ornament, and who see a useful purpose being served by keeping hundreds of intelligent men and women occupied in the pursuit of harmless trivia — and off the streets. I am not asserting that every individual researcher sells his brain for a bribe — although many of us know of research projects where that has happened literally — but merely that the dominant structure of the profession, in which all of its members are to some extent socialized, is a structure in which service to the ruling class of this society is the highest form of honor and achievement. (The speaker's table today is an illustration.) The honored sociologist, the big-status sociologist, the book-a-year sociologist, the sociologist who always wears the livery — the suit and tie — of his masters; this is the type of sociologist who is nothing more or less than a house servant in the corporate establishment, a white intellectual Uncle Tom not only for this government and ruling class, but for any government and ruling class — which explains

to my mind why Soviet sociologists and American sociologists are finding after so many years of isolation that, after all, they have something in common.

"Sociology has worked to create and increase the inequitable distribution of knowledge; it has worked to make the power structure relatively more powerful and knowledgeable, and thereby to make the subject population relatively more impotent, and ignorant".

To raise and educate and train generation after generation of the brightest minds this country's so-called educational system had let survive in this sociological ethic of servility — to socialize them into this sociocracy — is a criminal undertaking; one of the many felonies against youth committed by those who set themselves up in a loco parentis situation that is usually far more oppressive than any real parental relation. The crime which graduate schools perpetrate against the minds and morals of young people is all the more inexcusable because of the enormous liberating potential of knowledge about social life. Unlike knowledge about trees and stones, knowledge about people directly affects what we are, what we do, what we may hope for. The corporate rulers of this society would not be spending as much money as they do for knowledge, if knowledge did not confer power. So far, sociologists have been schlepping this knowledge from the people, giving knowledge to the rulers.

What if that machinery were reversed? What if the habits, problems, secrets, and unconscious motivations of the wealthy and powerful were daily scrutinized by a thousand systematic researchers; were hourly pried into, analyzed, and cross-referenced; were tabulated and published in a hundred inexpensive mass-circulation journals and written so that even the fifteen-year-old high school drop-out could understand them and predict the actions of his landlord — manipulate and control him?

Would the war in Vietnam have been possible if the structure, function, and motion of the U.S. imperial establishment had been a matter of detailed public knowledge ten years ago?

Sociology has worked to create and increase the inequitable distribution of knowledge; it has worked to make the power structure relatively more powerful and knowledgeable, and thereby to make the subject population relatively more impotent and ignorant.

In the late summer of 1968, while the political party currently in power is convening amidst barbed wire and armored cars, the sociological profession ought to consider itself especially graced and blessed that its own deliberation can still be carried on with a police-to-participant ratio smaller than one-to-one. This may be because the people of the U.S.A. do not know how much of their current troubles stem — to borrow Lord Keynes' phrase — from the almost-forgotten scribbles of an obscure professor of sociology. Or it may be that sociology is still so crude that it represents no clear and present danger.

In 1968 it is late; very late; too late to say once again what Robert S. Lynd and C. Wright Mills and hundreds of others have long said: that the profession must reform itself. In view of the forces and the money that stand behind sociology as an exercise in intellectual servility, it is unrealistic to expect the body of the profession to make an about-face.

If the barbed wire goes up around the Sociology departments in a future year, most of its members will still not know why.

Martin Nicolaus, a radical ex-sociologist who lives in San Francisco, has written numerous articles and pamphlets for the Movement. The above remarks were delivered at the American Sociological Association convention in Boston, September 1968.

"...a hero perish or a Martlet fall"

The McGill Martlet, the Post-Graduate Students Society's newspaper has been in existence for the past three years. During the past eight months, difficulties have arisen between the Martlet staff and the PGSS executive and council. At the PGSS council meeting Monday, Jan. 12, the Martlet editorial staff was asked to defend the content and style of the paper, and explain its failure to meet a regular publication schedule. Two and a half hours of debate ensued, after which the publishing was suspended until an open meeting is called. Gordon Desbarats, the Martlet's managing editor, comments on the debate and its outcome.

The headline of this article could well be the new name of the official newspaper of the PGSS. For those of you who have not yet heard the sad news, on last Monday, Jan. 12, 1970, the McGill Martlet, struggling vainly to keep its head above water, went down for the third time. The cause of death was a vote of non-confidence in the Martlet by the council of the PGSS, and although the suspension of publication is only a temporary measure, the fact that the Martlet depends on PGSS funds for its financial livelihood means that the vote of censure is in effect a sentence of execution. The demise of the paper is mourned only by the precious few who worked on it; presumably the PGSS council members who dealt the death blow are elated, and the other 90% of the graduate students on this campus couldn't give a shit.

Godammit, why the hell won't these people wake up and use what intelligence they were born with! This situation is a total farce, and can only be rationalized on the grounds of a simultaneous and total loss of reasoning power by the thirty-odd voting members of PGSS council who were present on Black Monday!

At said meeting, the editors of the Martlet presented a report on the present situation with the paper in the hope of establishing a vote of cooperation from the council. In the ensuing entanglement of debate, motions, amendments, and sub-amendments, some misguided soul managed to move to suspend publication of the Martlet until an open meeting of the PGSS could be convened, at which time the Martlet could be discussed. This move could hardly accomplish anything since the council had already been discussing for two and a half hours! Still, in all fairness, no one in their right mind would ever even imagine that such a motion would be approved by the council. Surely there are enough people on the council who have the minimum amount of intelligence required of them as human beings to see the folly of such a motion. If such people exist, they weren't there last Monday, and the motion was approved.

The purpose of this article is not to defend to the death the editorial staff of the deceased Martlet. There is no doubt that the personal squabbles involved in dialogue between the editors and the executive are condemnable from both points of view. It is merely unfortunate that these animosities were manifested in the Martlet itself, and as such reduced the overall quality



Daily photo by DAVID OLIVER

Is the Martlet dead?

of the paper and raised reasonable doubts in the minds of those people concerned with putting PGSS funds to their best possible use.

But it doesn't require a mental giant to figure out that you don't cut off your nose to spite your face, much less commit suicide merely to ease the pain. If the editors are not suitable, then fire them, after first finding people to take their place. Better yet, give them ultimatums, give them a trial period, for Christ's sake, why not give them some help?! It just might get some constructive results. It's dead certain that suspending publication is not going to do so.

The precedent for a PGSS newspaper has been set by every other organization on campus. Even the bloody engineers manage to sober up often enough to put out the Plumber's Pot. It may not be everyone's idea of a newspaper, but at least the rest of the campus knows that the engineers exist.

The PGSS is one of the largest organizations on campus, and right now it's got S.F.A. in the way of a projected image through mass communication. In any other university in the world this might be excused on the grounds of severe outside pressure. It really

stretches the limits of one's credibility to believe that the move to kill the paper came from within the organization. It's ridiculous! It's got to be a big bloody mistake, a bad dream; intelligent, conscientious people, especially those with the responsibility of representing their constituents, do not make asinine decisions like this! They don't even let themselves get into situations in which the possibility of such a decision could even arise!

The obvious conclusion is that the members of the PGSS council do not fit into the above category. It's possible in isolated cases, but I don't for a minute think it's true of the council as a whole. The presentation by the Martlet was perhaps badly handled, a few councillors got fed up with the seemingly endless round of debate, and people whom I'm sure meant well got confused and voted the wrong way at the wrong time. In fact the motion was passed only on a recount. Perhaps if the vote had been taken at 10 o'clock instead of at nearly 12, heads would have been clearer and things would have turned out for the better. The council meant well in trying to find a solution to the pressing Martlet problem; it is tragic that with all of the constructive possibilities at its disposal, it had to find the worst possible way to a try and amend the situation.

Richard Hart put it most succinctly when he said words to the effect that for council members to even entertain the thought of such a foolhardy move, they had to be either incredibly stupid or incredibly apathetic. They're certainly not stupid, and godammit the very reason that they're councillors is their concern with the society in which they must operate. But to hear people get up and claim that the content of recent issues would make the Martlet unfit for toilet paper, and then admit that they themselves had not contributed one word to the paper... well it certainly makes one wonder. Why the hell do these people think we have letters to the editor, or make a point of seeking contributions from anyone willing to write? For a group of people agreeing that the Martlet was no more than garbage, they seemed to have read every issue with amazing fidelity, and although in the course of the last 4 months not one word of constructive criticism was received, the Martlet had no problem in getting its many faults aired at the last meeting.

Anyhow, there is still hope for the future. At the open meeting, which should be held sometime within the next two months, the issue of the Martlet will again be discussed. Perhaps this time there will be present people who actually care about the image of the PGSS, and don't like comments to the effect that with its latest blunder the PGSS has moved in to the big time, and can efficiently operate out of three rings and a midway. If there are people out there who want to work for the resurrection of the Martlet, show up at the open meeting, support the Martlet, and the next issue might come out on Easter Sunday.

Gordon Desbarats
"ex"-Managing Editor.
McGill Martlet.

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Sports Comment *by Bob Terkeltaub*

Sometimes I look at our beautiful world and wonder what is happening to man. Sooner or later, though, something occurs to set my mind straight. I suppose if I were living in Biblical times my befuddlement would be relieved by an event like David's felling of the mighty Goliath. This Sunday heralded a similar occurrence as the humble AFL, aided by the slingshot passing arm of Len Dawson, slew the gargantuan NFL in the Super Bowl.

The Minnesota Vikings were favored by 12 points over Kansas City in this contest, just as Goliath held a 12 foot margin in height over Young David. The Chiefs, nevertheless, confounded the "experts" by annihilating their NFL counterparts.

After the game I took another look at man and his world. Homo sapiens is, I admit, an imperfect creature who often seems to be destroying his own world, yet he possesses qualities that place him well above the other animals. His instincts are geared to survival, to live in the face of the greatest adversity and to surmount the insurmountable. In fact,

these traits should eventually save man from any threat to his existence.

Then I thought, "Is it not possible to draw a parallel in sport?" Is not the force that compels the New York Mets and Kansas City Chiefs to conquer against all odds simply man's will to survive, whether his opponents are the Philadelphia Phillies or the Green Bay Packers? Do we not also derive our greatest pleasure in sports from backing the rags to riches, Cinderella teams? After all, our own aspirations and frustrations, too, are being played out on the gridirons, diamonds and rinks of the world. Naturally, we wish to witness the final realization of our impossible dream.

The joy unleashed upon the triumph of our Mets or Chiefs is genuine and uncontaminated because we have really been rooting for ourselves all along. With our fantasies materialized we readily conceive that every one of us can and will endure and that nothing is impossible, no matter how many "experts" disagree. This is why the upset is and always will be the essence of sport.

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It may be cold, we may feel sluggish but not for long. The Women-Athletes on Campus may be seen each noonhour working out in the Currie Gym. All teams have tight schedules this term each concluding in weekends of concentrated Intercollegiate play. Senior Badminton players were at Ottawa U. through Saturday last and placed a close second, in an exhibition Intercollegiate tournament, to Queen's. Their courtmanship was sound but oh! oh! oh! those shots! Twas a team sadly lacking practice which was edged by the Queen's Gaels with a week of hard practice behind them.

This week, come Wednesday, Intermediate Volleyballers will be facing Sir George Williams players on the Montreal High court, at 6:30 p.m. Having played to a strong win early in the season this promises to be a happy night for McGill. Spiker, Jeanne Adderley was really sending that ball home by Christmas and Captain Par Cheung has been giving spot on timing for encouragement and extra pressure.

On Saturday Bishops play the Intermediate Hoopsters - a City League game, here in the Currie Gym at 10:30 a.m.

SPORTS SCHEDULE

BADMINTON: Practices Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8.00 p.m.
BASKETBALL: Sr. and Jr. - Practice Monday to Friday from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Saturday from 10.00 a.m. to 12 noon. Sr. Games, Wednesday, Jan. 14th, at Macdonald College 8.45 p.m. Friday, Jan. 16th, at Queen's 8.15 p.m.
DIVING: Practice Tuesday and Thursday from 6.00 - 7.00 p.m.
FENCING: Practice Monday at 6.00 p.m. Thursday at 7.00 p.m. Fencing Room
GYMNASTICS: Practice Monday and Wednesday - East Gym 5.30 p.m. Coach Piewinski
HOCKEY: SR. Game: Tues. Jan. 13 vs Loyola 8 pm (Coupe de Québec).
JR. Ex. Game vs Faculty of Law team, 7 pm Mon. Jan. 12th. Practice Tuesday 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Games: Wednesday, Jan. 14th at McGill vs Macdonald 8.00 p.m. Practice Thurs. 5.30 - 6.30 p.m. Fri. 6.00 - 7.00 p.m.
SQUASH: Regular practices. See Coach Dubeau for further information re: Invitational Meet at McGill January 17th, 1970
SWIMMING: Practices Monday through Friday: 8 - 9 a.m. in Gym and 4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. at McGill 1.00 p.m.
SKIING: Team members will be advised by mail of training sessions. The Alpine team will compete at Mont Blanc on January 17th (St. Faustine)
WRESTLING: Regular practices Monday through Friday 4.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS: Registration for Instructional Athletics will take place as follows: Thurs. Jan. 15th 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Rifle Range; Fri. Jan. 16th 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Rifle Range. Classes begin the week of Jan. 19th 1970.
KARATE: Registration Thurs. Fri. Jan. 15th, 16th from 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Sir Arthur Currie Gym.
RED CROSS INSTRUCTORS COURSE: Report to the Screen test Tues. Jan. 20, 1970 at 7.00 p.m. In the Lecture room at the Currie gym. Course Director: Ron Slee.
S.C.U.B.A. DIVING: Report to the Screen test Mon. Jan. 19th 1970 at 6.15 p.m. In the Lecture room of the Currie gym. Course Director: Richard Weiss.

Still looking for their first win this all too lively squad will be seeking out the control and drive displayed by Queen's when playing them last November.

The big event for this Saturday, Jan. 17th, will be the efforts of the Fencing team in an Invitational Tournament hosted by Ottawa University. Polly Ellerbe, Chris Kane, Nadia Zadorozny and Pat Sullivan all showed fine form in the meet with Queen's last term and their coach George Tulley, with his many years of coaching experience, cites them as a team with some of the finest potentials.

Calling all Intramural Volleyballers! Entries to be submitted today (Wednesday) ready for the tournament - January 21st and 28th: 7:30 to 9:30 pm.

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McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURAL BROOMBALL LEAGUE

Entries are now being accepted for the 1970 McGill Intramural Broomball League.

You may register your team by contacting your faculty sports representative, or the Intramural Department in the Currie Gym.

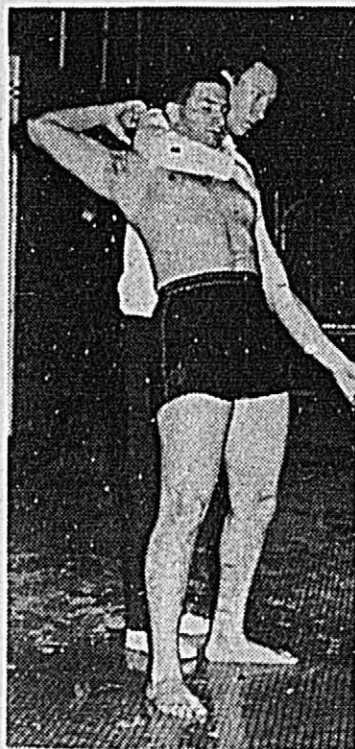
Entries close on Friday, January 16 at 2 p.m. and the league will begin on Thursday, January 22. All games will be played on the Lower Campus Rink at 1 p.m. and in the Winter Stadium on Tuesday evenings.

ATHLETIC REPS.

Arts	Jerry Jacobson	488-6358
Science	Irving Dylewski	272-6068
Commerce	Jonathan Spiegel	844-6889
Education	Allan Millier	844-4270
Engineering	Tom Virball	671-3358
Architecture	Karl Fischer	276-9514
Dentistry	Barry Sternthal	486-3679
Medicine	George Weigand	739-6932
Law	Pierre Le Gall	849-4917
Graduate Studies	Bruce Bennett	392-4210

Instructional athletics classes

Remedy for those winter blahs



by STU GIBSON

Having the post-holiday blues? Do you feel that things aren't going right? Are you sluggish, worn-out and tired? Blah.

Well here's your chance to liven up your life. Here's your chance to get active. Here's your chance to participate. This Thursday and Friday January 15 and 16 registration for 'Instructional Athletics' classes will be held at the Currie Gym from 10 am to 5 pm. Now how about that.

McGill "men" can choose from a wide selection of popular individual sports for skill instruction or enroll in an exercise program. (Don't worry, neither Marlene Dixon nor any member of the McGill Women's Liberation Movement will be there.)

Activities included in the program for this term: indoor tennis, squash, indoor golf, karate, beginner's swimming, Red Cross Awards (Junior, Intermediate, and Senior), Red Cross Instructor's

Course, Royal Life Saving classes, SCUBA (Society for the Creation of Underwater Bowel Arousel), Diving classes; weight training; and physical fitness classes. The latter will be under the supervision of Mark Hendamie. Mr. Hendamie received his training at Cairo University. As a former "Mr. Asia" in 1951 and "Mr. Body Builder" in 1952, (that's what it says here), he knows the relative merits of careful weight training and physical exercise.

His enthusiasm for fundamental fitness is illustrated by his comment, "This type of a program can be the basis for enjoying and participating in any other athletic activities."

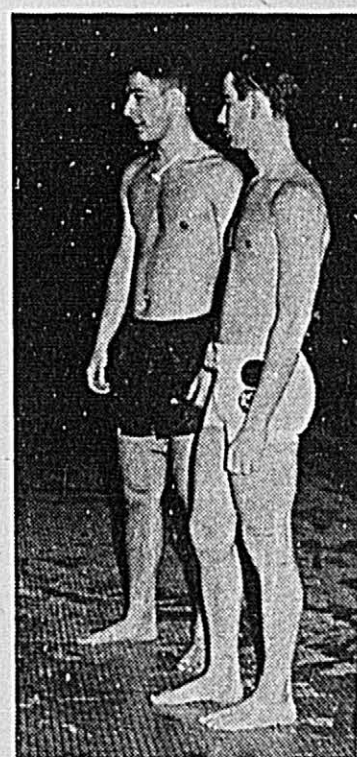
McGill tennis coach Stan Cutts will organize the indoor classes Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 am to 12 noon. Equipment will be supplied.

Bob (the Daredevil) Dubeau, squash coach in residence at Mc-

Gill, will offer an advanced class (in squash) Wednesdays at noon hour. Other squash instructors Blake Lowden, Rick Willis, and Andy Wood will handle the beginners' classes Monday to Wednesday at one and two pm.

Indoor golf facilities for driving, chipping and putting (in golf) will be able for those of you who look like Arnold Palmer when you're on the practice tee, and play like Arnold Schwartz on the next eighteen holes. Instructor Wayne Barrow will hold classes in the Golf-Wrestling-Fencing room on Mondays 10-12 noon.

Aquatics Director Fouad (water polo) Kamal will conduct the Beginners' Swimming classes and will supervise the various Red Cross classes. Once again the Royal Life Saving classes will be directed on Tuesday and Thursday evenings 7-8 pm by Bill Tomlin.



JV pucksters hit stride; Await Macdonald tonight

by ROB DOYLE

Coach Steve Doty has been predicting all year that his Junior Varsity Hockey Squad is going to start impressing people and hitting its stride in early 1970. But it seems that the team jumped the gun a little.

The Jay-Vees played host to CMR on December 12 and surprised everyone, even themselves, with their proficiency in a 9-2 victory. For twenty minutes the game, I'm afraid, was hardly worth watching. Five little guys with red sweaters and five big guys in white chased each other around center ice. Nobody was skating and nobody was hitting. People started to leave.

There were a few bright spots, of course. With CMR's Dufour off for tripping, Carter scored a neat goal on a passout from behind the CMR net to put McGill ahead 1-0. The team pressed the visitors for a few minutes but their shooting was poor and finally CMR's Brosseau bumbled into the McGill end and sneaked one past Bob Laurier to even the score. Mercifully, the period ended a minute later.

CMR came out for the second period looking for the same scrappy play but Coach Doty's team had suddenly changed. Everyone was skating better; the passing was sharper, the forwards were digging in the corners and there were a couple of good checks. Don't get me wrong. The Indians weren't playing like Stanley Cup champions but they were finally playing hockey.

Lacey Rathwell got things going at the 57 second mark as he slapped one in from the point and mid way through the period Ken Kabbash scored on a perfect pass from Dane Bailey. Uldis Auders tapped one in with three minutes remaining and McGill left the second period, ahead 4-1.

In the third period, C.M.R. finally showed definite signs of coming to life. Their valiant team put on quite a show for the fans as they rallied around their net, thumped their sticks on the ice and muttered fierce oaths. The visitors promptly lost this drive, however, when the period started.

Sponder notched two quick ones for the good guys, the second while McGill held a man advantage. Then with Gianotti off for roughing, C.M.R. suddenly broke loose. They thumped their sticks and skated and even got three shots on the McGill net before they finally found the mark.

With the score 6-2, C.M.R. started playing smart hockey and took the play into the McGill end only to be outwitted by the defense. At the 12 minute mark of the final period McGill Captain John Ono was hit in the face with

the puck in a goalmouth scramble and had to be helped off the ice.

This seemed to spur the Jay-vees on as Auders made it 7-2 at the thirteen minute mark and Lino Virgini scored his first of the night for McGill with four minutes left. And it still wasn't over. With 10 seconds remaining Carter popped one in to make the final score McGill 9, C.M.R. 2. Coach Doty's team, it seems, was trying to second guess his prediction but he really didn't care.

Worthy of special mention are Carter who picked up three assists and a pair of goals while playing a standout game, John Ono for his solid performance on defence and Howard Balloch for effective penalty-killing.

The team plays tonight at McGill against Macdonald and a large crowd is expected. Game time is 8 o'clock so be sure and get your seats early.



Inside Intramurals

by Herschy Katz

Good morning Canada and hockey fans across the United States, this is not (hold your nose) Foster Hewitt reporting from Maple Leaf Gardens in fabulous downtown Trawna the Good. This your friendly scribe reporting all the action from our own hockey arena.

This week all you sports, we will look at the faculty teams and some of the shining stars in the league.

Law is on top of the league with four wins and no defeats. These shysters on skates are a fine passing team who like to hit. Lead that perennial all-star Zavier Levine up front and bolstered by Richard Mongeau and Claude Mailhot on defense this team is definitely the one to beat.

Commerce is the one team that could upset Law. The bunch of animals who wear the Commerce colours like to mix it up and it's no wonder that they're way ahead of the league in penalties. Led by Al McFadyen - the Bobby Orr of the league - and ex-Redman Bobby Taylor, these boys have garnered seven points in five games.

Although the Arts team is now occupying second to last place, things are definitely on the upswing. The Artsmen play fine positional hockey, and don't mind hitting. They still have a good chance of making the playoffs.

Engineering is a team loaded with talent. Line-mates Jean Bernard and

Tim Braddock are the two top scorers in the league. Engineering is a fast skating team with many of its players possessing fine shots.

Dentistry has a well balanced team although it lacks the finesse of Law and Engineering. Defencemen John Kostandoff and Bill McJannet keep the traffic lanes clear in front of the net for goalie Barry Sternthal.

Medicine is a nice faculty but a terrible hockey team. This year Medicine has had the problem of not enough players turning out. Although Rod McCarthy, a Redman star of last year is the teamleader, inexperience and lack of potential are keeping Medicine in the basement.

Education as always is represented by a fast skating, hard hitting neat passing team. Dave Norcott and Al Millier are the guns for Education. Although they are not favoured to repeat last year's championship performance don't be surprised if they go all the way.

Architecture this year has a big team which likes to hit. However Architecture has been plagued by opponents denting the twine more than they. They may end up playing the role of the spoiler later on in the season.

Science is another dark-horse in the league. These like to mix it up with anyone. The big guns for Science are Al Jones and Greame Woodely.